

## BRIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER

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FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Bryan, Griffith &amp; Friedrich, New York, Boston and Chicago

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3, 1915.

## THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION

ALL GAUL was divided into three parts. This describes the state of the opposition to Mayor Wilson. The vote against the administration was 2,333 larger than the vote for it. Under the two party system Mayor Wilson would have been badly beaten.

Mayor Wilson would have been badly beaten had the democracy been in situation to nominate a candidate satisfactory to the 4,373 voters who voted for Henry Lee.

Had there been such a democratic nomination there would not have been an independent ticket, and the democratic victory would have reached well above the thousand mark. This reasoning rests upon the supposition that none of those who voted against the administration would under any conditions have voted for it.

The fact is, however, that Mayor Wilson, with 949 fewer votes than he had two years ago, defeats the democratic candidate by the unheard of plurality of 3,533 votes producing a situation, in which for the first time in the history of Bridgeport, absolutely no democrat is elected to any office whatever, and the democratic party is reduced to third place.

It appears that Mr. Walker sustained heavy losses in every ward, losses that were expected, by reason of factional difference in the democratic party, but which should not have attained the magnitude that was actually reached.

The conclusion can scarcely be escaped that Mr. Walker lost the votes of elements in the democratic party from whom he had every reason to expect loyal support, and that these elements went almost in a body to Mr. Wilson.

For the second time within a brief period the city has a minority government. Its mayor is not the choice of a majority of its people.

Such a condition points again to the advantage of commission government, which would always furnish a majority determination.

Mayor Wilson is the choice of the larger fraction of voters. He has been chosen a third time mayor, and the government of the city is in his hands. He should have the co-operation of citizens of all shades of political opinion in every honest effort to administer the government for the advantage of the people.

It is of little consequence that his vote is a minority vote, his powers are as legal and complete as though the election were unanimous.

It is easier to understand an election after it is over. In view of all the circumstances Mayor Wilson's victory is not strange. The affairs of his organization were managed with unusual intelligence.

The organization itself has been well perfected. It commanded the support of the laborers, who desired more work upon the streets. It had almost the unanimous support of city employees and their friends, a numerous body. It was favored by many automobilists, who liked the Warrenite pavement and were willing to overlook the scandals attached to Warrenite because of the convenience of the improved streets.

Mr. Wilson also commanded a vote of naturalized citizens, cast against the democratic party, to show displeasure with the nation's policy of neutrality, and, at the last moment that pressure which the republican leaders so well know how to apply was successfully used against republicans who had decided to vote for Henry Lee.

But the most substantial reason for the result, as The Farmer has suggested, is in the divided opposition. The anti-Wilson vote was split too many ways.

## THE AUSTRIAN PROTEST

THE AUSTRIAN NOTE presents a view of the munitions traffic that is very like the view entertained by American peace societies.

The Austrian government does not protest against a normal trade in ammunition and other contraband, even though Austria cannot participate. The protest is lodged against the condition under which hundreds of American manufactories have become centers for the production of munitions for the Allies.

Austria asserts that the United States thus becomes in fact guilty of a breach of neutrality, and this is the characteristic attitude of peace societies.

The Austrian view cannot be sustained within the area of existing custom, precedent and international usage. It must be supported by an appeal to ideals that have never yet been attained by any country, no matter how civilized.

The enormous extent to which the United States engages in the business of producing ammunition has brought grave perils. The country may pay a bitter price for the profits so derived, perhaps not by reason of difference with other countries, but certainly by pain and confusion that will accompany the economic adjustment, when the war is over, and the demand for war materials abates.

## SMITH IS MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA BY 70,000 VOTES

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.—Although the constitutional amendment which would have granted the women of Pennsylvania the right to vote was defeated at yesterday's election, the vote against it was not nearly so large as was indicated last night. Early today the plurality against the amendment seemed to be between 50,000 and 60,000. A number of counties outside of Philadelphia returned majorities for the amendment, while late returns from others were materially reduced.

In Philadelphia suffrage polled 66,596 votes, while 105,873 ballots were cast against it. Thomas B. Smith, candidate for mayor, and the other members of the Republican organization's ticket for city and county offices were victorious by nearly 70,000 plurality over Geo. D. Porter, Independent.

Although President Wilson polled 66,308 Democratic votes in this city, M. Gordon Bromley, the Democratic

city committee's chairman, received only 3,927 votes in 1,210 of the city's 1,282 election districts.

A feature of the election was the contest for several places on the judicial ticket, on the non-partisan section of the ballot.

Suffragists refused to accept yesterday's result as a defeat. A planned to celebrate their "victory" by holding a big jubilee meeting here tonight.

## DETROIT AGAINST PLAN TO PURCHASE STREET CAR LINES

Detroit, Nov. 3.—By the largest vote ever recorded in the history of Detroit, the electors yesterday rejected the proposition to purchase from the Detroit United Railway the street car lines and property within the one-fare zone. The plan, which to be successful required a three-fifths vote of the people, received less than 50 per cent. of the votes cast, the count, virtually official, being: No, 35,585; yes, 32,628, a majority against it of 8,295.

## THREE STATES REJECT EQUAL SUFFRAGE LAW

Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York Emphatically Reject Proposition at Election—Tammany Gains Big Victory in New York—Ohio Votes Down State-Wide Prohibition.

Elections in 10 states yesterday emphatically defeated woman suffrage amendments in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and gave the Republicans an additional representative in Congress and a new governor in Massachusetts.

The Democrats, apparently, elected a governor in Maryland and an entire state ticket besides a majority in the state legislature.

In Kentucky both parties claim a victory in the gubernatorial contest, but incomplete returns from 111 of the 120 counties gave former Congressman Augustus C. Stanley, Democrat, a lead of 9,029 over Edwin B. Morrow, his Republican opponent.

Mississippi, the only other state to elect a governor, went as usual, Democratic. The only opposition to the Democratic ticket headed by Theodore G. Bilbo, was made by Socialist candidates nominated by petition.

In New York, former Congressman William S. Bennett was elected in the 23rd district to succeed the late Democratic congressman, Jacob Goulden. Bennett is a Republican. Republicans will succeed Republicans in the 31st and 36th Congressional districts of New York and the 24th district of Pennsylvania. In New York the Republicans retain control of the lower house of the legislature, although they lost one assemblyman.

They also elected a majority of the mayors chosen in cities of the state.

In addition to defeating the suffrage amendment by about 210,000 votes, the people of New York repudiated the new state constitution drafted by a convention of which Elihu Root was president and for which Mr. Root had conducted a vigorous speaking campaign.

Samuel W. McCall, the Republican who will succeed David L. Walsh, a Democrat, as governor of Massachusetts, won by a plurality of 6,681. The Republicans retain control of the Massachusetts legislature.

The Republicans returned to power in Philadelphia, where their candidate, Thomas B. Smith, was elected mayor by 75,000.

In New Jersey the Republicans gained two state senators and two members of the assembly and will continue in control of both houses of the legislature.

State-wide prohibition was rejected in Ohio by a majority of from 20,000 to 25,000.

Walsh defeated McCall by a plurality of 11,815. Yesterday both candidates made a substantial increase over their vote of 1914 but, the slump of the Progressives and the increase in the total vote gave McCall the advantage.

Walsh carried the city of Boston by 22,644 votes but this was a falling off in plurality of 2,369 from last year.

The issues upon which the various candidates made their campaigns were considerably confused. McCall, while charging Democratic extravagance in the state and criticizing appointments made by Governor Walsh, directed his energies chiefly to attacking the national administration.

McCall's total vote was very much less than that of Governor Walsh, but the majority of the registered vote required under the city charter. There was a large number of blank ballots, more than 7,000 of those who voted for governor in the city failing to record their preference on their recall question.

Boston returned a majority of 22,175 against the amendment.

Movement for the recall of Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, failed. Although its advocates, mustered a majority of 13,589, they failed to secure the majority of the registered vote required under the city charter.

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